

Amendments to the Claims

Please amend the claims as shown. Applicants reserve the right to pursue any cancelled claims at a later date.

1.-17. (cancelled)

18. (currently amended) A method for transmission of digital information packets in a data network from an emitter to a receiver, the information packets transported via a transport layer, the method comprising:

in the emitter, forming one or more data packet groups, each data packet group comprising dividing the information packets to be transmitted; in the emitter into one or more data packet groups;

for each data packet group:

inserting redundancy packets into the data packet group;

for each information packet including in the data packet group, for each information packet, inserting a first signalization field comprising an information packet info-packet-position field that provides a position of the corresponding information packet in the data packet group, an indicator identifying a data packet group to which each information packet belongs, and a one-bit flag indicating if the corresponding information packet is the last information packet in the data packet group;

for each redundancy packet in the data packet group, including in the group for each redundancy packet, inserting a second signalization field comprising a redundancy-packet position field that provides a position of the corresponding redundancy packet in the respective data packet group, an indicator identifying a data packet group to which each redundancy packet belongs, and a one-bit flag last indicator that indicates indicating if the corresponding redundancy packet is the last redundancy packet in the data packet group;

transmitting the data packet group to the receiver;

receiving the data packet group by the receiver; and

waiting a predetermined time after receiving a last information packet and a last redundancy packet; and

after the predetermined time, reconstructing the data packet group at by the receiver by using information in the first and the second signalization fields to determine whether a received information packet or a received redundancy packet belongs to the data packet group, to determine the positions of the information and redundancy packets in the data packet group and configuring the data packet group with a row length equal to a length of a correctly received redundancy packet, wherein within a reconstructed data packet group the information packets may span more than one row, and wherein a size of the data packet group can be determined from information in the first and the second signalization fields and the length of a correctly received redundancy packet.

19. (previously presented) The method according to claim 18, wherein the first and second signalization fields comprise a type flag that indicates if the respective packet is an information packet or a redundancy packet.

20. (cancelled)

21. (currently amended) The method according to claim 18, wherein each data packet group is arranged according to a data matrix comprising a plurality of data fields in a plurality of rows for the information packets, a plurality of rows for the redundancy packets, and a plurality of columns for information and redundancy packets.

22. (previously presented) The method according to claim 20, wherein the data fields are 8-bit fields.

23. (currently amended) The method according to claim ~~21~~²², wherein the information-packet info-packet-position field includes the data matrix column of the information packet.

24. (currently amended) The method according to claim ~~21~~²², wherein the information-packet info-packet-position field includes the data matrix row of the information packet.

25. (currently amended) The method according to claim 2122, wherein each redundancy packet occupies one data matrix row.

26. (cancelled)

27. (currently amended) The method according to claim 2122, wherein the second signalization field comprising two parameters selected from the group consisting of a packet number, a row position, and a number of rows, wherein the packet number is a number of the redundancy packet relative to other redundancy packets in the respective data packet group, wherein the row position indicates the redundancy packet position, and wherein the number of rows is the number of rows occupied by the information packets in the data matrix, wherein the two parameters permit reconstruction of the data packet group.

28. (currently amended) The method according to claim 27, wherein the number of rows is used by the receiver to reconstruct the data packet group.

29. (previously presented) The method according to claim 18, wherein the redundancy packets comprise Reed-Solomon codes.

30. (previously presented) The method according to claim 18, wherein the first and second signalization fields are 24-bit fields.

31. (cancelled)

32. (previously presented) The method according to claim 18, wherein the data network comprises a mobile radio network.

33. (currently amended) A method for enabling an emitter to send digital information packets, comprising:

forming one or more data packet groups ~~dividing the comprising~~ information packets to be transmitted by the emitter; ~~into one or more data packet groups;~~

inserting redundancy packets into each data packet group;

~~including for each of the information packets,~~ inserting a first signalization field comprising an information-packet position field that provides a position of the corresponding information packet in the ~~respective data packet group,~~ an indicator identifying a data packet group to which each information packet belongs, and a one-bit flag indicating if the corresponding information packet is the last information in the data packet group;

including for each of the redundancy packets, a second signalization field comprising a redundancy-packet position field that provides a position of the corresponding redundancy packet in the ~~respective data packet group,~~ an indicator identifying a data packet group to which each redundancy packet belongs, and a one-bit flag last indicator that indicates indicating if the corresponding redundancy packet is the last redundancy packet in the respective data packet group; and

transmitting the data packet groups to a receiver.

34. (currently amended) A method for enabling a receiver to receive digital information packets, comprising:

receiving a data packet group by the receiver, the data packet group having a plurality of information packets and a plurality of redundancy packets,

each information packet group including a first signalization field comprising an information packet info-packet-position field that provides a position of the information packet in the corresponding data packet group, an indicator identifying a data packet group to which each information packet belongs, and a one-bit flag indicating if the corresponding information packet is the last information packet in the data packet group;

each redundancy packet including a second signalization field comprising a redundancy-packet position field that provides a position of the corresponding redundancy packet in the data packet group, an indicator identifying a data packet group to which each redundancy packet belongs, and a one-bit flag last indicator that indicates indicating if the corresponding redundancy packet is the last redundancy packet in the data packet group; and

waiting a predetermined time after receiving a last information packet and a last redundancy packet; and

after the predetermined time, reconstructing the data packet group using the information in the first and the second signalization fields to determine whether a received information packet or a received redundancy packet belongs to the data packet group, to determine the positions of the information and redundancy packets in the data packet group and configuring the data packet group with a row length equal to a length of a correctly received redundancy packet, wherein within a reconstructed data packet group the information packets may span more than one row, and wherein a size of the data packet group can be determined from information in the first and the second signalization fields and the length of a correctly received redundancy packet.